

Genitalia: Last ventral segment of female twice as long as preceding segment; lateral margins excavated on outer corners, posterior margin with short broad lobe on each side and a much stronger median lobe sharply notched at middle. Male pygofer more or less triangular with a somewhat bifid hook on ventral outer point. Aedeagus with shaft quite broad, not much more than twice as long as wide; apex slightly enlarged just before tip; lateral processes narrow in comparison to width of shaft, extending beyond apex of shaft and distinctly sinuate where they pass apex of shaft. Apex of styles almost straight.

Holotype male, allotype female, and 1 female paratype, San Antonio Canyon, California, August 4, 1938, R. I. Sailer.

Twiningia magnata Ball.

Twiningia magnata Ball, E. D., Bull. Brook. Ent. Soc., p. 94, 1931.

This is one of the larger pale brown species, with very few areoles in the elytra. Length 5.5-6 mm.

Genitalia: Last ventral segment of female more than twice as long as preceding; lateral angles broadly rounded; posterior margin roundly produced medianly, shallowly excavated with two sharp teeth near middle of excavation. Male pygofer more or less triangular with rather heavy avicephaliform process on ventral outer point; aedeagus in dorso-ventral view, broad, about four times as long as wide, curved dorsally, lateral processes arising near base, sheath-like, each one about as broad as true shaft, narrowing beyond basal half, widening again to end in sharp bifid apices beyond apex of shaft.

One female from Santa Rite Mts., Arizona, and a pair from Chiricahua Mts., Arizona, compared with type were studied.

A NEW NAME FOR ODONTOMERUS GRAVENHORST, A NEW SPECIES AND TAXONOMIC NOTES (HYMENOPTERA: ICHNEUMONIDAE).

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The receipt of specimens representing a remarkable new species of the genus heretofore called *Odontomerus* Gravenhorst has been the means of bringing to my attention the fact that the generic name is preoccupied. Accordingly, I propose a new name for *Odontomerus* Gravenhorst and describe the new species. Also, I take this occasion to publish some corrections to my revision of the North American species.¹

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 77 (Art. 3): 1-15, 1930.

ODONTOCOLON, new name.²

Odontomerus Gravenhorst, Ichneum. Europ. 3: 851, 1829 (pre-occupied by *Odontomerus* Leach 1819).
Genotype.—*Ichneumon dentipes* Gmelin. Autobasic.

Odontocolon polymorphum, new species.

Differs from all other North American species of *Odontocolon* by its almost uniform light-brown color and hairy eyes, and from all but *bicolor* (Cresson) in lacking the twist to the middle tibia in the female. In its hairy eyes and nontwisted middle tibia it resembles the European *O. quercinus* (Thomson). Includes subapterous forms in both sexes.

Female.—Length 5–7 mm., antenna 4–5.5 mm., ovipositor sheath 5–7 mm.

Fully winged female (holotype) (Fig. A).—Head fully three-fourths as thick as broad; occiput shallowly concave; temple broader than short diameter of eye, evenly convex and rounding slightly beyond outside tangent of eye; malar space nearly as long as basal width of mandible; eye shortly hairy, nearly twice as long as broad, its lower margin acutely rounded; ocelli slightly imbedded, diameter of a lateral ocellus less than half as long as ocellular line and much shorter than postocellar line; temples, vertex, and frons polished, vertex and frons sparsely punctate, frons with a median carina; face rugoso-punctate; clypeus arcuately transversely rugoso-striate; antenna shorter than body, slender filiform, 28-jointed. Thorax about 2.5 times as long as broad and as deep as broad, fully as broad as head, flattened dorsally, especially the disk and lateral lobes of mesoscutum; pronotum rugose, especially in the scrobes; prescutum only moderately convex, lateral lobes polished, notaulices rather shallow, bordered by narrow rugulose areas on prescutum and lateral lobes, disk longitudinally rugose, scutellum rather flat, polished, scarcely punctate, mesopleuron obsoletely rugulose, striately so in humeral angle, speculum shining, fovea deep; metapleuron and sides and apical slope of propodeum irregularly rugose, areola and basal area transversely striate, basal lateral areas punctate; dorsal face of propodeum fully twice as long as petiolar area, apophyses short. Legs very stout; middle tibia not twisted; hind femur barely twice as long as deep at tooth, which is short and obtuse with only a weak crest apicad of it and is situated near middle of femur; hind tarsus rather slender, subequal in length to tibia, second and apical joints about equal. Wings rather narrow, forewing reaching to apex of abdomen; basal abscissa of radius little longer than breadth of stigma, apical abscissa, discocubitus, and second recurrent nearly straight; nervellus reclivous, upper abscissa perpendicular. Abdomen broader than thorax, first tergite entirely and second mostly longitudinally striate, third transversely aciculate in middle at base; intermediate tergites subpolished, apical ones finely punctate and with denser, short, appressed pubescence; ovipositor sheath as long as body.

Light brown, mesoscutum laterally darker brown, abdomen, beyond first

² From *ὀσούς*, tooth, and *κῶλον*, leg, in reference to the toothed hind femur.

tergite, and legs paler; wings subhyaline, venation blackish; ovipositor sheath tipped with blackish.

Females with vestigial wings (Fig. C).—Like fully winged female except that thorax is narrower than head; with mesoscutum, especially prescutum, scutellum, and mesopleura flatter; wings reduced to minute twisted vestiges; tegulae much reduced.

Brachypterous females (Fig. B).—Like females with vestigial wings in thoracic structure except that wings on right side are partly developed and fully veined, the hind wing virtually normal in size, the forewing in one specimen equal in length to the hind wing and in the other specimen somewhat shorter, and the right tegular somewhat larger than the left; frenum normal, although, because of the shortness of the fore wing, it can not function.

Male.—Length 4.75–6.0 mm.; antenna 4.5–5.5 mm.

Fully winged male (allotype).—Like female except with eyes and ocelli slightly larger, malar space shorter, diameter of ocellus as long as postocellar line and more than half as long as ocellocular line, temple and short diameter of eye subequal in length; first tergite about three times as long as broad apically; abdomen darker, especially apical tergites dark brown or margined with brown.

Male with vestigial wings.—Differs from normal male in same way as the corresponding female differs from winged female.

Type locality.—Seattle, Wash.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—No. 56,436, U. S. National Museum.

Paratypes.—Canadian National Collection.

Eight females and five males reared March 3 and April 11, 1942, from a dead branch of alder infested by anobiids.

The 13 specimens were received recently from the Seattle, Wash., office of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. They were reared during March and April, 1942, from a dead branch of alder infested by an anobiid beetle. The series includes 1 fully winged female, 5 females with vestigial wings, 2 females brachypterous on the right side and with vestigial wings on the left side, 4 fully winged males, and 1 male with vestigial wings. Accompanying the atrophy of the wings is great reduction in the thorax, especially of those areas to which the flight muscles are attached, that is, the mesoscutum and the mesopleura, and also in the tegulae. Some of the apterous females and the subapterous male show a slight degree of atrophy of the ocelli.

Whether the tendency to apterism is inherent in the species or is due to some special ecological or genetic factor influencing this particular lot of material is a question that can be answered only by further rearing. The strange asymmetrical intermediate forms suggest the plausibility of the latter explanation. On the other hand, the consistent concurrence of thoracic and

alar atrophy, together with the apparent association of the parasite with a host, colonies of which may persist for long periods of time, strongly supports the theory that the species is in the process of becoming apterous.

Odontocolon canadensis (Provancher), new combination.

Odontomerus canadensis Provancher, Nat. Canad. 9: 16, 1877.

Odontomerus tibialis Cushman, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 77 (Art. 3): 11, 1930.
New synonymy.

Since the publication of my revision³ I have had an opportunity to examine the type of *canadensis*. As pointed out by Townes⁴ in his correction to Gahan and Rohwer's list of lecto-types of Provancher's species, the type female bears no labels, while the yellow label 426 is on the male.

Comparison of a female specimen from Quebec with the types of both *canadensis* and *tibialis* shows the two to be synonymous. The type of *canadensis* is slightly smaller than the specimen compared with it, but aside from some fading of the legs is very similar to it.

The above synonymy makes another name necessary for the species that I treated under the name *canadensis* Provancher. Henry K. Townes, who has examined the type of *albotibialis* Bradley, tells me that it is conspecific with this species. The following synonymy is therefore indicated.

Odontocolon albotibialis (Bradley), new combination.

Odontomerus albotibialis Bradley, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. 13: 103, 1918;
Cushman, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 77 (Art. 3): 14, 1930.

Odontomerus canadensis Provancher; Cushman, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 77 (Art. 3): 13, 1930, not Provancher.

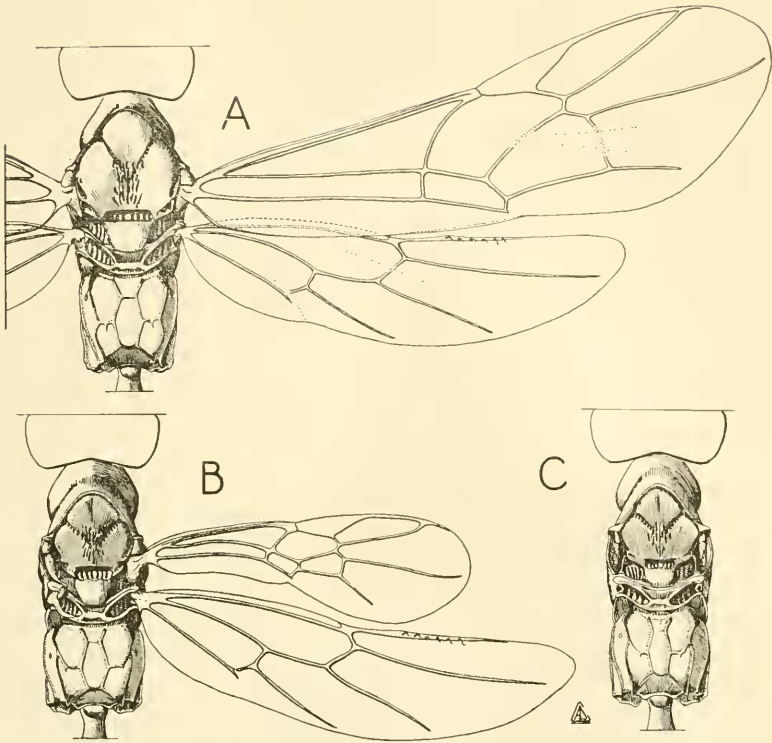
For complete synonymy see the reference above to my previous treatment of *canadensis*.

Odontocolon aciculatus, new name.

Odontomerus striatus Cushman, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 77 (Art. 3): 14, 1930.
Preoccupied by *O. striatus* Brullé, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hym. 4: 123, 1846.

³ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 77 (Art. 3): 1-15, 1930.

⁴ Canad. Ent. 71:94, 1939.



LEGEND FOR FIGURES.

Odontocolon polymorphum Cush., showing comparative thoracic and wing development in (A) fully winged female, (B) female with partly developed wings on right side and vestigial wings on left side, and (C) female with all wings vestigial. Drawings by Arthur D. Cushman.

MINUTES OF THE 529TH REGULAR MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 4, 1942.

The 529th regular meeting of the Society was held at 8 P. M., Thursday, June 4, 1942, in Room 43 of the National Museum. President Cory presided and 27 members and 4 visitors attended. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

J. C. Holton of Memphis, Tennessee, a member of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, was unanimously elected to membership in the Society.